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No. 16874.

號四十月六年七十壹百九千壹英

SONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 14 1917.

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Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to  
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PURE AND SPARKLING  
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Estimates furnished on application.  
**WONG PING WA, Manager.**

Hongkong, April 1, 1915.

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"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

## BIG AIR RAID ON LONDON.

### CASUALTIES IN THE CITY AND EAST END.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

#### RAID BY 15 HOSTILE AIRSHIPS.

LONDON, June 13.

It is officially announced that about  
15 hostile aeroplanes were heard  
crossing the Essex coast, passing in  
the vicinity of The Nore, about  
eleven o'clock this morning.

They proceeded towards London  
and separated when they had covered  
about half the distance.  
They attacked and bombed the  
East End of London, but the reports  
as to casualties and damage have  
not yet been received.  
The anti-aircraft guns came into  
action, and a large number of aer-  
oplanes are still pursuing the raiders.

LONDON was bathed in sunshine  
but there was a slight haze when the  
raiders arrived. Although they flew  
at an immense height, three of them  
could be seen with the naked eye,  
and just underneath a cluster of  
tiny smoke clouds from the bursting  
shrapnel. They were making for the  
east.

The first announcement of the  
presence of the raiders was a terrific  
explosion, equalling a Zeppelin  
bomb; then apparently the gunners  
espied the enemy, for a tremendous  
gun-fire ensued.  
Crowds of people, in the streets,  
watched the raiders and there was  
not the slightest panic.

A member of Reuter's staff arriving  
at a London station found that a  
train had been bombed and the fore  
part blazing. Some of the station  
buildings were wrecked.

Four German aeroplanes reached  
London, flying at least at a height  
of 18,000 feet, and they looked like  
specks of flaming silver. Heavy and  
light guns opened a tremendous fire  
on the hostile aircraft. Two appar-  
ently separated when over the East End  
of London, but closed again when  
over the north side of the river. All  
the time they were closely followed  
by bursting shrapnel like balls of  
cotton wool. Eye witnesses remark-  
ing upon the good shooting at a very  
difficult target. The artillery firing  
shook buildings violently and rattled  
windows. There was a great rush of  
city workers, both men and women,  
to the roofs which have never before  
accommodated such numbers.

Others ran into the streets to see  
the sight.  
CASUALTIES IN THE CITY.  
LATER.  
Mr. Bonar Law stated, in the  
House of Commons, that as far as  
is known, twelve or fifteen enemy  
aeroplanes crossed the coast at the  
North Foreland and proceeded across  
Essex, straight to London. Two  
bombs were reported to have been  
dropped near the North Foreland and  
bombs began to drop in the East End  
of London at twenty-four minutes  
past eleven, and 13 fell in the City.

The casualties in the City so far  
ascertained are 31 killed and 87  
injured. All the anti-aircraft guns  
in London were brought into action  
and large numbers of aeroplanes  
went up in pursuit. The casualties  
in the metropolitan area are not yet  
known, but it is regretted that a  
Council school, in the East End, was  
hit, and 10 children were killed and  
50 injured. So far, it is only de-  
finitely known that one raider was  
brought down.  
40 KILLED AND 200 INJURED.  
LATER.  
In the House of Lords, Lord Derby  
stated that up to the present it had  
been ascertained that 40 people were  
killed and 200 injured in the air raid,  
and it was feared that these figures  
would be exceeded. As far as he  
knew, no damage of military con-  
sequence had been done, and, accord-  
ing to rumour, we had been success-  
ful, to a certain extent, in dealing  
with the raiders.

#### INCIDENTS IN THE CITY.

The City pigeons were stupefied  
by the explosions and flew in drunken  
spasms among the chimney pots.

Mr. Justice Darling, who was sit-  
ting in the Law Courts, heard the  
raid, and remarked: "I think we are  
as safe here as anywhere." And  
the examining Counsel, acquiescing,  
coolly proceeded.

Residents in south London watch-  
ed an English aeroplane which was  
engaged in a thrilling duel and heard  
the clashing machine-guns operating.  
The residents in the eastern  
suburbs witnessed a great chase of  
the raiders to the coast, by a large  
number of British machines.

The King was holding an investi-  
gation at Buckingham Palace, and  
calmly proceeded throughout the  
raid, which was the typical attitude  
of all London where the entire  
absence of panic was most remark-  
able.

Subsequently, the King visited  
the raided area and received an  
enthusiastic reception.

#### A FURTHER OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

An official statement says that  
bombs were first dropped on the out-  
skirts of the east of London at half-  
past eleven. Numerous bombs fell  
in rapid succession in the East End.  
One fell on a railway station, hitting  
an incoming train, killing seven and  
injuring seventeen people. Another  
bomb fell on a school, killing ten  
children and injuring 50. A number  
of warehouses were damaged and  
fires caused.

The casualties so far reported in  
the London area are 41 killed and  
121 injured, but the final figures may  
be greater.

A few bombs were also dropped  
near the North Foreland and on the  
opposite bank of the Thames, where  
four people were injured.

The raid lasted for fifteen minutes  
on London.

Guns engaged the raiders and  
many aeroplanes, both naval and  
military, went up as soon as the  
enemy was reported to be off the  
coast. Several engagements occur-  
red, but the results are at present  
uncertain.

#### THE BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, June 13.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig  
reports: "We drove off a counter-attack  
against our positions, gained yester-  
day morning, astride the Souchez  
river. We repulsed raiders to the  
north-east of Richebourg-la-Voué.  
We successfully raided to the east  
of Lys, near the north-east of  
Lagnicourt, to the west of La Bassée  
and to the north-east of Neuve  
Chapelle."

#### GENERAL PERSHING IN FRANCE.

Bordeaux, June 13.

General Pershing, the American  
Commander-in-Chief, and his Staff  
have arrived.

#### AMERICAN STEAMER SUNK BY SUBMARINE.

WASHINGTON, June 13.

A German submarine has sunk the  
American armed steamer *Petrolite*.  
Twenty of the crew landed in two  
boats, the remainder are missing.

#### MR. BONAR LAW'S SON NOT KILLED, BUT A PRISONER.

LONDON, June 13.

A message from the Vatican states  
that Mr. Bonar Law's second son,  
who was recently reported killed,  
is a prisoner of the Turks.  
(Continued on Page 6.)

## The Chinese Mail

華字日報

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND  
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

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WILLIAMS STREET, HONGKONG.



## INTIMATIONS

## RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

SUBSCRIPTION to the LIBERTY LOAN is opened at THE RUSSO ASIATIC BANK Hongkong, from date to date June 1917.

The price of issue is 85%.

The loan is free of Income Tax and other taxation.

The loan is issued for 55 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.

The Loan may be repaid at par after the 30th March, 1927.

Coupons are payable half yearly on the 30th March and the 30th September.

Interest on the loan, runs from that date to be added to the price of issue.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be forwarded free of postal expenses. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

G. TISDALL, Manager.

Hongkong, May 3, 1917. 1767

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PIANOS FOR  
SALE OR  
HIRE.  
CASH OR  
CREDIT.  
TUNING & REPAIRING.  
A SPECIALITY.

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SILIMPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tide.

Charts of Sibuku Bay (Sebatik Harbour). Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.  
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

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ENABLES traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in such class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of EXPORT MERCHANTS with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply;

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Indian-Porcelain-Tien-tsin and Velvet Carpets reduced 20%. Received new consignment of silk stockings also.

D. CHELLARAM,  
38-40 Queen's Road, Central,  
Hongkong, June 1, 1917. 1864

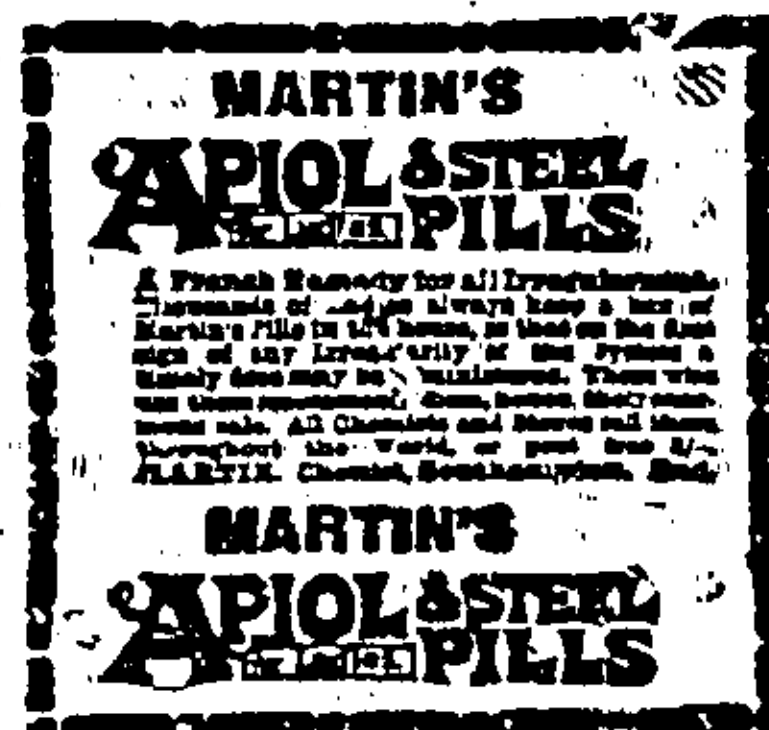
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## CORNED BEEF

AND

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Best of Food and Service.

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J. WITCHELL,  
Manager.

## JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear  
MADE  
TO  
ORDER



## CHERRY &amp; CO.,

PEPPER STREET,  
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Bongkong, March 20, 1914.

## LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in English, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in this Colony for ten years. He has a special method of training Europeans to read in the Chinese language, and is possessed of a first class certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Cantonese. Those who desire to learn the Chinese language are requested to write to "The China Mail" Office or direct to No. 122, Wellington Street, first floor. [1251]

## "CHINA MAIL" PUBLICATIONS.

OBTAINABLE at the "CHINA MAIL" Office, 5 Wyndham Street, Hongkong—

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The perfect end  
to a perfect day  
—a perfect  
"GARRICK."



This advertisement is issued by—

THE BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

## SCOTTISH FOOTBALL.

## CELTIC BEATEN AT LAST.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

April 25.  
Kilmarnock accomplished at Parkhead what they so nearly achieved at home a few weeks ago: they defeated Celtic, and were thus the first club to lower the Champion's colours since the middle of December 1915. They were somewhat fortunate to score twice in the first half, and to find Celtic missing opportunities much more frequent and less difficult. But Celtic had no reason for complaint, and could only blame their own incapacity in front of goal. Kilmarnock's goals, also, were scored before the interval, so that there was nothing snatched about their victory.

If first place has long been assured to Celtic, we are promised a struggle for second and third positions. By winning at Motherwell, Greenock Morton took a slight lead over Rangers; but Rangers regained their position later in the evening by narrowly defeating Queen's Park. Next week Morton are at home to Aberdeen, and Rangers are due at Dundee, so that Rangers are not at all in a safe position. There was certainly nothing in the form of Rangers at Hamilton to indicate that they will have an easy task against Dundee at Dens Park, where, by the way, they lost last year by 2-0.

Partick Thistle suffered a humiliating defeat at Hampden some time ago, and this probably accounted for the return fixture partaking of the nature of a Cup Tie, and the Amateurs taking a lead scarcely warranted on play. Had the Thistle shown a little more restraint, the result would have been a very open affair. But the Queen's Park bought the success dearly; five reserve men had to be called in for their evening game against Rangers; and they did well to be beaten by the smallest of margins. Clyde defeated St. Mirren for the second time, and by the same margin. Aberdeen won without demonstrating the slightest superiority over Hibernians. Ayr United also got an unsatisfactory victory. And the Ardrieonians drew through the spurt of one of their half backs.

Celtic, 0; Kilmarnock, 2.  
Partick Thistle, 0; Queen's Park, 2.  
Third Lanark, 0; Dundee, 0.  
Rangers, 1; Queen's Park, 0.  
Hamilton Academicals, 3; Rangers, 1.  
Dumbarton, 1; Ardrieonians, 1.  
Motherwell, 0; Morton, 2.  
St. Mirren, 0; Clyde, 1.  
Ayr United, 2; Raith Rovers, 1.  
Aberdeen, 2; Hibernians, 1.

## The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—  
real rich red blood and  
plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S  
METABOLIZED  
COD LIVER OIL  
COMPOUND  
makes blood—lots of it—life  
giving, brain, nourishing,  
strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Patent No. 1155 and 1156

## HOW THE MONEY GOES.

## NEARLY 1,000 MILLIONS FOR FIGHTING SERVICES.

Vast sums are dealt with in the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General upon the Appropriation Account of the Votes of Credit in the House of Commons between March 3, 1915, and February 22, 1916, amounting to £1,429,000,000.

These are some of the most striking items:—

Army	526,897,874
Navy	208,716,847
Ministry of Munitions	222,703,883
Loans to Dominions	
Allied Powers, &c.	315,967,182

Purchase of sugar involved an expenditure of £29,432,366, and its sale realized £24,844,523. In 1914-15 the payments exceeded the receipts by £7,108,747, so that there was a net excess of receipts over payments in the two years of £1,302,406, while the stocks of sugar for which payment has been made amount to 145,774 tons. Meat was bought to the extent of £31,356,618, and receipts for sales amounted to £27,836,744, the balance representing meat in stock and issues not paid for.

The amount of £239,710 was paid in compensation for damage sustained in the bombardment of the Hartlepool, Scarborough, and Whitby, and by air raids in other districts up to June 17, 1915.

## HOSPITAL WORKERS.

## THOUSANDS OF WOMEN WANTED TO TEND WOUNDED.

"Quite literally, thousands of women are wanted in the hospitals," Mrs. Furse, of the V.A.D. Headquarters at Devonshire House, told a "Daily Chronicle" representative.

"Casualties in this year's fighting will be appalling, and we are threatened with a great shortage of nurses," Mrs. Furse went on. "We make a very special appeal to the generosity and to the gratitude of women, and ask them to come forward, no matter how great the personal sacrifice, so that our wounded men shall not suffer. Every worker who gives her services to a hospital helps to release trained women for actual nursing."

"The appeal is made to all classes of women. We want the woman of 45 who can only give a little time each day, we want the woman who can afford to give her services voluntarily, and the woman who must have some pay. We want workers not only in the wards, but women who will act as cooks in the Near East and elsewhere. We are establishing a hostel in London where women cooks will be trained in catering for numbers. We want women as motor drivers and as clerks and at rest stations and hostels abroad. But the greatest need is in the hospitals. It is not necessary now that each of us should have the first aid certificate. If they are willing to accept a little of the discipline and hard work that soldiers undergo they will be more than welcome."

All replies to the appeal should be sent to the Director, Women's Section, National Service Department, where applications will be sifted in order that women shall not be diverted from agriculture or munitions. But the applications will be dealt with finally at Devonshire House.

## HOHENZOLLERN AND HEROINE.

Commenting on the German Court's request for the return of the body of Captain/Prince Karl Friedrich of Prussia, late of the German Flying Corps, who died in British hands, having been captured, wounded, the "Independence" asks: "Under what conditions will this request be carried out? Somewhere in an Englishman's hand, the body of an illustrious Englishman, placed in the earth after being murdered. Is not this an opportunity for exchanging the body of this German officer for that of the British heroine, and for giving to the heroine of Miss O'Neill a fitting place among the great?"

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Pure full-cream milk, enriched with choice malted barley &amp; wheat, in powder form. Keeps indefinitely.



## THE FOOD DRINK FOR ALL AGES.

A refreshing and sustaining beverage instantly ready by the addition of hot or cold water only. No cooking. Nourishing and convenient.

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In 3 Sizes: 1/6, 2/6, and 1/- (in England).

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Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of Light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

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NAME OF DOCK OR SHIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCS	ENTRANCE CLEARANCE	DEPTH OF WATER AT SPRING TIDE	SIZE OF TIDE GAUGE	SIZE OF TIDE GAUGE
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
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No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	575	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	125	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	125	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
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Commercial Dock	400	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
WATERLOO					
Commercial Dock	400	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
WATERLOO					
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HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG

Telephone No. 12

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

## INTIMATIONS



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HONGKONG &amp; MANILA.



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SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

TAKASHIMA, OCHI MUTANE, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SATO, KANADA, SHINNEW, KAMIYAMADA, BISAI & OYUBARI COALFIELDS.

AGENT FOR SAKITO COAL.

Head Office:—

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## BRANCH OFFICES:—

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Cable Address:—IWASANI

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SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co. Ltd.

GLASGOW: Messrs A.E. Brown, McFarlane &amp; Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to

E. KATO,

Manager.

No. 2 PRINCE STREET, HONGKONG.

## SINGON &amp; CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1881

IRON STEEL, METAL, and HARD L. WARE MERCHANTS, Wholesale and Retail Importers, Eng. Iron and Foundry Caste Importers, General Storekeepers and Shipbuilders, Nos. 55 and 57, HING LOON STREET, (2nd Street) west of Central Market, Telephone No. 515. Hongkong September 4, 1915.





## Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General Produce  
Brokers and Commission  
Agents.

PROPRIETORS  
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

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Bentley's  
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.  
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address  
"HONGKONG."

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

FRIDAY,

the 15th June, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

Comprising—

Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dining Waggon, etc., Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs, &c., Wardrobes and Toilet Tables, Cots, &c., Miscellaneous Furniture, Pictures, &c., Roll-top Desks, Blackwood Ware, including Cabinets, Wardrobes, Stands, &c., Brass Fenders and Fire Brackets, a few lot Porcelains and Curios, &c., Linen and Kitchen Utensils, Electric Lamps, Fans, Enamelled Bath, Carpets and Rugs.

And

One American Ice Chest.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 7, 1917. 1875

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

SATURDAY,

the 17th June, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A CONSIGNMENT OF

Turkish Bath Gowns, Large Turkish Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Face Towels, Linen Damask Table Cloths and Serviettes, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts, Glass Cloth, etc., etc.

Also

A VARIED ASSORTMENT OF Large and small Brass Vases, Jardinières, Finger Bowls, Incense Burners, Kinkasan Satsuma Vases, Flower Vases, Kutani Vases, Wall Plates, Porcelain Vases, etc., etc., etc.

And

A few lots of Enamelled Kitchen Utensils.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 11, 1917. 1892

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

TUESDAY,

the 19th June, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, &c.,

As follows—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dining Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated Ware, etc.

2 Pianos in good condition, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc.

Also

Tea and Netting, Porcelain Cigar Cabinet, Enamelled Bath, Brass Finger Bowls, Carpets (New and second hand), Child's Cots, Perambulators, etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 12, 1917. 1895

### YOU WANT PINK CHEEKS.

Every woman wants pink cheeks. They mean not only beauty, but health. Then put the colour in your cheeks, not on them. The glow of health is the tell of healthy blood showing through translucent skin. It is impossible unless you possess rich, red blood.

When a girl's colour fades and she looks debilitated, is short of breath, when her heart palpitates after every slight exertion and she has pains in various parts of the body, she needs Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. They are the remedy best suited to restore the blood, bring brightness to the eyes, and put colour in the cheeks and lips.

The only other treatment needed costs nothing. It is this. Give the patient plenty of fresh air, moderate exercise every day, not enough to cause fatigue, and use care in the diet, for the food craved for by the anemic is often not the best for the sufferer.

No start Dr. Williams' pink pills with-out delay. Ask your dealer for them, or send \$1.50 for a bottle (\$2. for six) to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 66 South Main Street, Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

FREE.—If you address a post card to above address asking for a Health Guide, a useful little booklet will be sent you by return, free.

### AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. J. & C. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

TUESDAY,

the 19th day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, DUNDRELL STREET,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong, and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

IN ONE LOT

The property consists of—  
The piece of parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situate near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 12,493 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April 1898.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer

Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1748

Don't Worry!  
Im here.

**KEATING'S**

**KILLS**

**BUGS**

**FLEAS MOTHS**

**BETTER**

**TINS 3/6**

### FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, Morrison Hill Road.

### HIMROD'S

Gives Instant Relief  
The only medicine which your family  
doctor may be unable to give you  
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA,  
NASAL CATARRH, OF  
ORIGINARY COUGH,  
which will lead in this manner to a  
restorative power that is simply  
unbelievable.

**CURE FOR ASTHMA**

### "OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE

"CHINA MAIL"

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS

OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 45 cts. (cash) per copy.

### THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

**THERAPION No. 1**  
CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, INFLUENZA,  
NASAL CATARRH, OF  
ORIGINARY COUGH,  
which will lead in this manner to a  
restorative power that is simply  
unbelievable.

**THERAPION No. 2**  
CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, INFLUENZA,  
NASAL CATARRH, OF  
ORIGINARY COUGH,  
which will lead in this manner to a  
restorative power that is simply  
unbelievable.

**THERAPION No. 3**  
CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, INFLUENZA,  
NASAL CATARRH, OF  
ORIGINARY COUGH,  
which will lead in this manner to a  
restorative power that is simply  
unbelievable.

### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

HALF-YEARLY REPORT.

The half-yearly general meeting of shareholders of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was held on May 29th at the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce building to receive the report and accounts for the six months ending March 31st. The following is the business report for the term:—

During the period under review the Company employed 100 of its own steamers, aggregating over 450,000 tons, in addition to one specially commissioned vessel of over 8,700 tons, and some fifteen chartered vessels. The passengers carried numbered over 100,000, and the goods transported amounted to 2,670,000 tons; the distance covered reaching 2,327,000 nautical miles.

DOMESTIC SERVICE.

Owing to the activity in commercial circles and the rise in the price of rice, shipping in domestic waters was generally active. Especially was this the case with shipments between Japan Proper and the Hokkaido and between Japan Proper and Formosa. The number of passengers showed an increase over the previous term, with the exception of those carried to Formosa and part of the Hokkaido.

FAIR EASTERN SERVICE.

As a result of the continuation of the European war, and the scarcity of vessels, shipping continued as during the previous term. On the Shanghai service, the shipments from Japan were so active that the Company, in addition to its regular liners, placed several auxiliary vessels on the route. On the homeward voyages the shipments were very scarce on account of the extraordinary rise in the price of silver. On the North China service, including Tientsin, Newchwang and Dairen, there was a general increase in shipments. On the Vladivostok line, shipments from Japan and Korea increased, but those from Europe and India, which were transhipped to the Company's vessels, showed a falling off. On the return voyages shipments were only nominal. On the Korea and Tientsin services there was an increase in shipments both on the outward and return voyages. The number of passengers generally showed an increase, except to certain ports in North China.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

On the outward voyages the shipments from Japan were very brisk. The enforcement by Great Britain of the supplementary ban on imports during the term under review brought about a change in exports from Japan; for instance, in the shipment of miscellaneous goods there was a falling off in articles of light weight, while the shipments of heavy weight goods increased. In addition to the regular liners the Company used thirteen auxiliary vessels to deal with the situation. For the transportation of goods from Japan the Company placed at the disposal of Japanese exporters the greater portion of space on the regular liners, and the whole of the space on auxiliary vessels. In the intermediate ports west of Shanghai the vessels were obliged to refuse goods. On the return voyages shipments were scarce, for the reason that the British Government prohibited the shipment of principal export staples, also because transportation was greatly hindered on account of the war, that the output of various manufacturers diminished, and that the liners did not call at Marseilles and Antwerp. Shipments from South Africa to the Orient were also less. On the whole, there was a falling off in business on the return voyages. The auxiliary vessels, instead of returning via the Cape, proceeded to New York from London direct and thence returned via Panama Canal. The goods carried on this route were very insignificant. Second and third-class passengers carried on these liners increased. As a result of the enforcement by Germany of unrestricted submarine warfare on liners and auxiliary vessels were armed.

AMERICAN SERVICE.

On the outgoing voyages the shipments from Japan were unusually brisk, and more than eighty per cent. of the space of each liner was reserved for Japanese goods. On the return voyages the liners carried full cargoes, comprising steel and other goods for the Far East. During the term under review the business done by both foreign and Japanese vessels on this route was remarkable, and the business of the Company was also affected. The number of passengers showed a diminution.

NEW YORK SERVICE.

On the outgoing voyages the shipments from the Orient to the eastern coast of America via Panama were very large. Those from Japan comprising the bulk of the consignments. At various Oriental ports outside Japan restrictions were placed on shipments in order to carry as much cargo from Japan as possible. On the return voyages the shipments were not so large as on the outgoing voyages.

AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.

On the outgoing voyages the shipments from Japan showed a steady increase. Besides the regular liners, several chartered vessels, including the Akita-maru and Yamagata-maru, were placed on the route. Owing to the prohibition placed on shipments of wool from Australia, the cargoes on the homeward voyages showed a slight diminution, compared with the previous term. The number of passengers increased. On account of the strike of miners in Australia several vessels of the Company were obliged to remain in Australian waters for more than a month, being unable to obtain a supply of coal.

### LONDON AND THE DOUBLE CRASSIER.

[By A LONDONER WHO HAS BEEN THERE.]

We are now in possession of the "Double Crassier." These words in Sir Douglas Haig's communiqué of April 24 would, if London realised the truth about its own regiment (which, of course, being London, it doesn't) wake a thrill in the heart of every Londoner. For the Double Crassier is the first great landmark in the glorious history of the London Territorial Division. There is more than one London Division to-day, but to any man who was in Flanders during the first eighteen months of the war the London Division stands for the famous Division to which was entrusted the post of honour in the Battle of Loos.

London, strange heterogeneous city that it is, is hardly conscious that it has an individuality distinguishing it from every city in the world. Perhaps, it has never until these amazing days ever had the chance of discovering itself. And even to-day the average Londoner at home is as unconscious as ever of the spirit that characterises the melting-pot of the British Empire. London found itself on the battlefields of France. Slumbered, street-bred, desk-bred, country-bred, "varsity-bred"—men of every kind and class and kin found themselves stamped with the same Cockney imprint. If one dared attempt to define it in a phrase, it might be called a humorous-cynical imperturbability. You might have noted it before the war in any crowd, hearing the comments made by the man-in-the-street on a passing procession, whether of kings or presidents or political agitators or mourners or any of the thousand-and-one pageants, which entertained the Cockney civilian in bygone days. Everything and every one came to London and the Londoner could be surprised at nothing. A sort of blasé contentment became part of his attitude towards everything now. And he went into the business of war with something of the same spirit. Whatever he might see or hear he wasn't going to be surprised at it—or, if he was, he wasn't going to let any one know it, anyhow. The famous cartoon, "Art a no", Kayser," expresses the attitude of the London fighting man to the life. And the men became the inspiration of the officer. To the more highly educated, and therefore more sensitive and imaginative mind, indifference to physical danger is more difficult to achieve, than it is for men cast in rougher moulds, but the leader took his cue from those he led and for pride's sake had to simulate and even to outstrip the spirit of the men, who consistently mocked at danger and death. It was a battalion of the London Division that (establishing a precedent since copied by many another gallant regiment) dribbled a football through the German barrage into Loos.

This way to the early doors "they shouted irreverently, while brother Fritz was solemnly singing "Deutschland, Deutschland über Alles."

When the British Regular Army, of fame imperishable, had gloriously sacrificed itself in helping to drive the Hun hordes back from the gates of Paris to the Aisne, Kitchener's new armies were still in leading strings. Between November, 1914, and the summer of the following year these remained only the Territorial battalions to hold the trenches with what was left of the old Army. It was in March, 1915, that the London Division left England and found themselves held in reserve for Neuve Chapelle.

What a tiny affair that bloody struggle seems now! Men from Clapham they were, and from Poplar, and from St. Pancras, and from Blackheath, Civil Servants and Post Office clerks, and city quill-drivers, Irish Cockneys and apprentices from Bournemouth. But six months later they were veterans, and Sir John French elected the London Division which he knew he could trust, to occupy the position on the flank of the British attack. The Double Crassier, which now at last is entirely in our hands, was the great landmark that was set as the limit of the objective of the rightmost battalion of the British Army.

A long, lowering slagheap with a double ridge, that made it unique in a vista of slagheaps—not a soldier serving in those twelve London battalions but holds memories of it. On the 25th of September, 1915, the division went over the top. It had certain definite objectives. It carried every one of its objectives, held them and formed a defensive flank. These were its functions, and it performed them so well that the Field Marshal personally congratulated them on their magnificent work.

After the Battle of Loos, as a mark of appreciation for their fine work, the Londoners were transferred to another portion of the captured salient and found themselves opposite the celebrated Hohenzollern Redoubt. Those were the days when the Boche could still send over three or four shells to our one, and when battery commanders, if begged to do a little counter-sniping of the Hun, would reply that they weren't allowed to "poop" off any more ammunition till next Monday as they had exceeded their week's ration. So those days were not very pleasant. But soon the Division was sent back to its old familiar haunts, and Loos and its environs were taken over again from the French.

We sat on one end of the Double Crassier in those days with the Boche over us and under us and beside us, using his grenades and aerial torpedoes, and "ninemeters" and other toys with annoying persistency. His tactics at that time seemed to be confined to "putting the wind up" our fellows. But long before this, to our ten months' veterans, "getting the wind up" had passed into the region of things to be joked about. Still it was never very nice to sit on that coal-dusty Crassier with the idea that a mine was being laid that might blow you sky-high any minute. But after living in or on or near that Double Crassier for weeks at a time, the Londoner has acquired a sort of proprietary right in it, and there is no one to whom the news of its capture will give greater delight than to that Division, which is still "somewhere in France"—all that is left of it.

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In all sections of the rubber share market there has been a commencement of buying, and many prices show improvement, reports a mail paper. Demand is encouraged by the satisfactory reports of last year's working, which are now beginning to appear. The market reopened after the holidays in quite cheerful mood, but buying orders largely predominated. The entry into the war of the United States is taken to be favourable by the rubber market. The rapid increase of consumption in the United States, the demand elsewhere, present and prospective, the good prices realised, these are all points to assist the rubber share market.

Business on the New Zealand service, which was opened in the latter part of the previous term, has not yet shown any remarkable development.

Shipments from Japan to the Straits Settlement, India and other places in the South Pacific showed a considerable increase. In addition to the regular liners, three auxiliary vessels were placed on the run. On the return voyages the shipments of cotton declined, due to economic and military reasons in India. The number of passengers declined.

On the outgoing voyages the shipments from Japan to India showed a remarkable increase, and the Company placed several auxiliary vessels on the service to cope with the situation. On the homeward voyages there were large shipments. In the transportation of goods consigned to European Russia, via Vladivostok, the Company's vessels carried little or no cargo because of the prohibition of imports at Vladivostok and the direct shipments on vessels outside the Company's fleet. The number of passengers fell off.

### INTIMATIONS



Colonel John Bull: "I believe in having plenty of reserves and in getting them in good condition."  
Johnnie Walker: "You are quite right—that's been our policy since 1820."

JOHNNIE WALKER "White Label," 6 years old.  
JOHNNIE WALKER "Red Label," 10 years old.  
JOHNNIE WALKER "Black Label," 12 years old.  
Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.

Agents General, CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.  
JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD., SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS, KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND.

### Quality.

With LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, a few drops sprinkled over the meat, fish or cheese, &c., are all that is required to impart the most delicious piquancy and flavour.

The QUALITY and concentration of its ingredients make a little of this sauce go a long way.

Lea & Perrins  
The Original and Genuine  
WORCESTERSHIRE

### THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.

Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for

OVER FORTY YEARS.

### ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE, REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'Fruit Salt' Works, London, England.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

TANG YUK, DIRECTOR, successor to the late SIEN YING, 14, D'ARVILLE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation free.

**SAVARESS'S SANTAL CAPSULES**

Most Certain Cure for Gonorrhea, Syphilis, etc.





# WATSON'S E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF  
THE FAR EAST  
FOR 25 YEARS.

POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT  
QUALITY: NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE  
ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 616.

## To-day's Advertisements

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received in-  
structions to sell by Public Auction  
(for account of the consignor),

### MONDAY.

the 18th June, 1917, at 11 a.m.,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Voeux Road, Corner of  
Leicester Street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,  
CRICKET SET,  
Hammond Typewriter (Practically  
New) Clothing and Effects, Miscellaneous  
Goods,  
And  
One case "Creme de Peau".  
TERMS: As usual.  
HUGHES & HUGHES,  
Auctioneers,  
Hongkong, June 14, 1917.

### THE CALENDAR.

#### MEMO FOR TO-MORROW.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household  
Furniture, Blackwood Ware, etc.  
at Messrs. Hughes and Hughes.

#### General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, June 16.—  
King of Sweden's Birthday (1858).  
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Bath Gowns,  
Towels, Brass, Cloth, Brass Ware  
etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hughes.  
SUNDAY, June 17.—  
Bunker Hill Day, U.S.A.  
TUESDAY, June 19.—  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture,  
Blackwood Ware, etc. at Messrs.  
Hughes and Hughes.  
9.02 p.m.—New Moon.  
FRIDAY, June 22.—  
Anniversary of the King's Coronation.  
SATURDAY, June 23.—  
Prince of Wales' Birthday (1894).  
Dragon Boat Festival.  
SUNDAY, June 24.—  
Midsummer Day.  
WEDNESDAY, June 27.—  
Entries close for third Gymkhana.  
THURSDAY, June 28.—  
Settlement Day: Hongkong Stock  
Exchange.  
MONDAY, July 1.—  
Dominion Day, Canada.  
SATURDAY, July 7.—  
3.20 p.m.—Third Gymkhana Meeting.

## 'CHINA MAIL'

### OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEW-  
SPAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED  
IN HONGKONG AND CHINA  
GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING  
HOME: AND THUS KEEP IN  
CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE  
COLONY.

#### CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

A touch of rheumatism, or a twinge  
of neuralgia, whatever the trouble  
is, Chamberlain's Pain Balm drives away  
the pain at once and cures the complaint  
quickly. First application gives relief.  
When a bottle of it is kept in the house  
the pain of burns and scalds may be  
promptly relieved. Cuts and bruises  
quickly healed and swellings promptly  
reduced. In fact, for the household it  
is just such an unobtrusive, as every  
family should be provided with. For  
sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

of the war. The statement by the  
Russian Minister of War, which we  
have in a cable to-day, is very  
reassuring and makes it clear that  
the Russian Army has no intention  
of deserting its Allies.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Instructions have been received by  
the U.S. Postmaster at Shanghai to  
resume the forwarding of mails by the  
Empress boats.

The China Mail Steamship Co.  
advises us that their s.s. *Chiao* has left  
Shanghai and is due to arrive here to-  
morrow at 9 a.m.

There has been no rise in the rate  
of exchange on London today over  
yesterday's quotations which were L.T.  
2.53 and Demand 2.53.16.

"Our Little Bit Society" has sent  
the undermentioned articles through  
Messrs. Showan, Tones & Co. to the  
Hospital, Auxilair, 113 Honfleur,  
France:—2288 rolled bandages, 30 mar y.  
tail bandages, 110 suits pyjamas, 82  
white woollen caps, 57 eye bandages, 10  
floor cloths, 8 quilts, 8 pillows, 8 pairs  
trench boots, 31 milk covers, 1 box  
games, 1 lot magazines, 10 pocket books.  
The following have been distributed  
to men who have left for the Front:—17  
woollen mufflers and 71 pairs socks.

With regard to the death of Lieut.  
James Stephen of the Royal Flying  
Corps, (son of Mr. A. G. Stephen of the  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Shang-  
hai) further news has been received to  
the effect that he was shot down in  
France when attacking two enemy  
machines. His Squadron Commander  
advised: "He fell wounded within our  
lines and died soon after. The body  
was brought in and buried near the  
aerodrome. The loss of such a fearless  
pilot is felt by the Squadron to an  
indescribable degree."

### BATHING FACILITIES AT NORTH POINT.

With reference to the question  
asked by Mr. Pollock at the last  
meeting of the Legislative Council  
we are informed by the Hon. Colonial  
Secretary that facilities will be pro-  
vided forthwith for bathing at North  
Point.

Mr. Pollock has been asked to  
associate himself with an officer of  
the Public Works Department for  
the making of the necessary arrange-  
ments.

### "SHELL" TRANSPORTS.

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor advise us  
that they are in receipt of a telegram  
from London stating that the "Shell"  
Transport Company have declared a  
final dividend of 25 per cent., making 35  
per cent. for the year, free of Tax.

The Company are also issuing a  
new issue of 1,000,000 shares  
at par in the ratio of 1 to 4.  
"Shell" Transports are 21 shares  
and are quoted locally at 108½ buyers.

### HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE TABLES.

(Up to and including June 14th.)

	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
U.S.C.	5	4	1	9
C.C.C. (A)	4	3	1	6
C.C.C. (B)	3	3	0	6
Yankee	4	2	2	4
H.K.C.C.	4	1	3	2
University	6	0	6	0

(Up to and including June 14th.)

	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
Club de Recreation	4	4	0	8
Grainpower	4	4	0	8
L.R.C.	5	3	2	6
C.C.C. (B)	4	3	1	6
Kowloon Dock	4	2	2	4
C.C.C. (B)	4	2	2	4
Wah Yai	4	1	3	2
Civil Service	4	1	3	2
Y.M.C.A. (C)	3	0	3	0
University (B)	5	0	6	0

### CHINA'S ARMY.

According to a survey recently com-  
pleted by the Ministry of War, China  
has 454,000 men under arms. This army  
is distributed as follows: China, 22,000;  
Hupai, 28,000; Honan, 35,000; Anhui,  
21,000; Kiangsi, 21,000; Fengtien, 25,000;  
Kilin, 20,000; Heilongjiang, 19,000;  
Chientshan, 14,000; Fukien, 8,000; Ha-  
shani, 14,000; Shensi, 12,000; Kweichow, 12,000;  
Szechuan, 17,000; Szechwan, 12,000;  
Kwangsi, 14,000; Yunnan, 24,000; and  
Tibet, 8,000.

### THE PEKING CRISIS.

(With Tze Yut Po's Service.)

SOME "DEFINITE FACTS."

PEKING, June 13.

Three facts are fairly definite in  
the Tientsin situation:

- 1.—That the Tientsins are at  
logheads.
- 2.—That plans for the restoration  
of the monarchy are aban-  
doned, lacking support.
- 3.—That Li Yuan Hing will  
remain as President, the  
Tientsins being unable to agree  
upon a successor.

### DR. WU TING FANG'S RESIGNATION.

PEKING, June 13.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang has resigned  
both from the acting Premiership and  
the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

His resignation from the acting  
Premiership has been accepted.

### "SAVING BLOODSHED"

The President will send a circular  
telegram to the provinces stating that  
his action in dissolving Parliament  
has saved bloodshed and that when  
normal conditions are restored he  
will forthwith resign the office of  
President, calling on the Sun in  
Heaven to witness the sincerity of  
his words.

### FORCING ACCEPTANCE OF DEPRECIATED BANK NOTES.

PEKING, June 13.

General Chang Hsun's troops in  
Peking compel the merchants to  
accept bank notes without discount.  
This is causing great trouble.

### THE PROSPERITY OF TIENTSIN.

ACTIVE BUILDING IN FOREIGN  
CONCESSIONS.

Mr. F. W. Maize, Commissioner of  
Customs at Tientsin, in his annual re-  
port states:

Building operations were active  
throughout the year, many blocks of  
small tenement houses being put up and  
occupied by better class Chinese. The  
most noteworthy development was in  
the Italian Concession. The willingness  
of local estate agencies to advance money  
on easy terms enabled large stretches  
of hitherto unproductive land to be built  
over with handsome houses, which were  
generally soon leased to well-to-do  
Chinese, who continue to appreciate the  
advantages of the Foreign Concessions.  
The amount of capital thus invested,  
and the fact that the ports still pre-  
sented a healthy and active aspect,  
brought about the prosperity of the port.  
The various Municipal Councils carried  
out several improvements in the shape  
of road making and widening, and the  
work of adding concrete sidewalks and  
surface-draining the roads was continued.  
There were several destructive fires  
during the year, with which the local  
fire brigade was unable to cope, owing to  
the small water-power in the hydrants being  
too small. A higher water-tower is  
badly needed. The insurance companies  
put up rates 25 per cent. on account of this.

### AMERICAN FLAG DAY.

London had an American flag day on  
April 20th, but the real American flag  
day is to-day. The following notes from  
a London paper on the American flag  
have therefore topical interest to-day:

Not all the American flags which  
braved the breeze in London yesterday  
were officially correct, and several of  
them were finally completed in 1912 by  
the admission of the last two territories,  
Arizona and New Mexico, to full State  
honours. There are now 48 States in  
the Union, and since July 4, 1912, there  
have been 48 stars in the blue union,  
of the Stars and Stripes. And the only  
recognition of this fact is in six rows of  
eight stars each. One flag officially  
flown yesterday had only seven stars in  
four rows.

Big as was the American flag hoisted  
over the House of Parliament, it was  
barely half the area of the  
garrison flag of the U.S. Army, which is  
35 ft. by 50 ft. Probably the biggest  
flag ever flown was the Stars and Stripes  
which crowned the San Francisco Ex-  
hibition last year, and measuring 46 ft.  
by 22 ft., necessitated 1,038 sq. ft. of  
bunting. It was hoisted on a shaft of  
rugin fir, which was floated down the  
Pacific coast from Oregon to San Fran-  
cisco, and when erected stood 222 ft.  
above the ground level.

### A CONTRAST.

THE KAISER (1914).—I should like the  
English to meet my brave Bavarians  
just once.

CHOWN PRINCE RUPPRECHT OF  
BAVARIA (1914).—We now have the  
good fortune to have the Englishmen  
on our front. Here is the enemy.

Sir D. HAIG (April 16).—Bavarian  
losses have been exceptionally heavy  
throughout the whole of the recent  
operations.

Sir D. HAIG (June 8).—Great numbers  
of German dead were lying in the  
captured positions, which proved the  
fatality of the enemy's losses, a large  
proportion being Bavarians.

### THE MAGISTRACY.

#### ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.

A Chinese charged with assaulting an  
Indian police constable was brought  
before Mr. Wood this morning.

It was alleged that the defendant had  
been causing a disturbance and when  
ordered to move on by the Indian  
constable he assaulted him and became  
so violent that it was necessary for the  
policeman to blow his whistle in order  
to effect an arrest.

As the defendant, who admitted the  
offence, could not pay the fine of seven  
dollars imposed by the magistrate, he  
was sentenced to fourteen days' hard  
labour.

#### THEFT FROM THE POLICE MESS.

Before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning,  
an unemployed Chinese, formerly  
employed as a "boy" by Police  
Sergeant Cooper, pleaded guilty to the  
charge of stealing twelve plates from the  
Chinese police mess at the Central  
Police Station.

Inspector Kent informed the  
magistrate that the cook of the Chinese  
police mess caught the defendant going  
out of the back gate at the Central  
Police Station with the stolen plates in  
his possession.

His Worship sentenced the defendant  
to one month's hard labour.

#### LARCENY FROM A STEAMER.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning,  
two ash coolies were charged with the  
larceny of twelve bars of pig iron from  
the cargo of a steamer, lying at the  
Kowloon Wharf.

Sergeant Bond gave evidence that he  
saw the defendants in an ash boat, which  
lay on the port side of the vessel.  
Rubbish was being thrown into the ash  
boat from the deck of the ship and the  
witness saw several bundles of mats also  
transferred from the steamer into the ash  
boat. Investigations disclosed that twelve  
bars of pig iron, which had been stolen  
from the cargo of the vessel, were  
concealed beneath the rubbish which  
had been thrown into the ash boat.

The defendants, who had nothing to  
say in answer to the charge, were each  
sentenced to three months' hard  
labour and four hours' stocks in lieu of  
the last day.

### OPIUM CASE AGAIN ADJOURNED.

The case in which two Chinese  
merchants, Lee Hysan of No. 183,  
Wing Lok Street, and Ma Chee  
Lung of No. 12 Connaught Road  
West, respectively, managing director  
and manager of the Yue Hing  
Company, Ltd., were charged with  
conspiring on March 9th, 1913, to de-  
fraud the Yue Hing Company, Ltd., of  
one hundred chests of opium, the  
property of the said company, was again  
before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown  
Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the  
prosecution and the defendants were  
represented by Mr. C. E. H. Davis of  
Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist.

On the application of Mr. Wakeman,  
the case was formally adjourned for  
one week, bail being fixed as before, i.e.,  
\$50,000, for each defendant.

### UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

A Chinese was charged before Mr.  
Dyer Ball this morning with the un-  
lawful possession of a basket containing  
\$9.12 in money, a bundle of chopsticks  
and six pieces of clothing.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to  
the charge but after hearing the  
evidence the magistrate convicted and  
sentenced him to fourteen days' hard  
labour.

### AMMUNITION TIED AROUND HIS LEGS.

Mr. Dyer Ball this morning fined a  
Chinese \$400, with the alternative of  
four months' hard labour, for being in  
the unlawful possession of 400 rounds  
of revolver ammunition.

Inspector Kent informed the magis-  
trate that the defendant was stopped  
and arrested whilst leaving the s.s. *On-  
Le* with 200 rounds of the ammunition  
tied around each leg.

### SPURIOUS COINS.

A Chinese was brought before Mr.  
Wood this morning on the charge of  
uttering a spurious coin, intended to  
resemble a King's current silver coin,  
knowing the same to be counterfeit.

Inspector Angus stated that the  
defendant entered a shop in Shaukiwai  
and asked for a packet of cigarettes.  
When the cigarettes were given to him  
he placed a spurious fifty-cent piece on  
the counter. As the shopkeeper re-  
cognized the coin as counterfeit the de-  
fendant ran out of the shop. The shop-  
keeper and his foki, however, im-  
mediately gave chase, and whilst  
being pursued the defendant threw  
away several other spurious coins.

The shopkeeper and his foki finally  
caught the fugitive and delivered him  
into the hands of the Police.  
His Worship adjourned the case  
until 2.10 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

### THE TRADE OF KIAOCHOW.

#### CUSTOMS COMMISSIONER ON RESULTS OF THE SIEGE.

Mr. M. Tachibana, Commissioner of  
the Chinese Customs at Kiaochow, in his  
Report on the trade of the port in 1916,  
just published, writes:

With regard to the question whether  
trade at Tientsin was diverted to other  
ports during the siege and whether it is  
now returning here, there are two con-  
trary opinions. Take, for example, straw  
braid. The first view is that the sudden  
increase in 1915 of the export of straw  
braid from Tientsin and Chiefo—the  
former from 7,521 piculs in 1913 and  
3,384 piculs in 1914 to 24,847 piculs in  
1915, and the latter from 27 in 1913 and  
509 piculs in 1914 to 6,662 piculs in 1915  
—is a sure sign that the trade in that  
line has been completely diverted from  
Tientsin to these two ports. The second  
view is that the article exported from  
Tientsin comes chiefly from the localities  
along the Grand Canal, while that from  
Tientsin is mostly produced near Shabo  
between Laichow and Weishan; that  
markets for Tientsin straw braid are in  
America, while those for Tientsin  
exports used to be in Germany; that  
the markets for the latter  
being now closed, great Chinese  
dealers in the commodity have not yet  
come back to this port; and that the  
trade in straw braid has never  
been shifted to other ports. But the  
fact that over 17 per cent. of the 1913  
figures was exported in 1916 from Tien-  
sin refutes the first view. The second  
opinion is also erroneous inasmuch as  
the principal markets for Tientsin straw  
braid used to be other foreign countries  
than Germany. The following table  
shows the percentage of distribution of  
the merchandise:

Out of the total export in 1911:  
To Germany (direct or via  
Shanghai) 8 per cent.  
To other foreign countries  
(direct or via Shanghai) 78  
To Chinese ports 14

Out of the total export in 1912:  
To Germany (direct or via  
Shanghai) 7 per cent.  
To other foreign countries  
(direct or via Shanghai) 87  
To Chinese ports 6

Out of the total export in 1913:  
To Germany (direct or via  
Shanghai) 11 per cent.  
To other foreign countries  
(direct or via Shanghai) 47  
To Chinese ports 2

Thus a greater portion of straw braid  
exported from Tientsin used to be car-  
ried to other foreign countries, and the  
concluding part of the second view is  
contrary to fact. Although no definite  
opinion can be ventured on the subject  
at this moment, it may not be far from  
the truth to say that trade at Tientsin  
was actually diverted to other ports  
during the siege, that it has been return-  
ing here to a certain extent, and that at  
the same time certain lines of trade have  
begun to grow at other ports quite in-  
dependently of this place. What is  
recently wanted here are better facilities  
for transportation of cargo by rail and  
for postal and telegraphic communi-  
cations. At present an average time  
for carrying goods between Tien-  
sin and Tientsin is at least  
three days, so that merchandise may be  
delivered at one end and on the fifth  
day from the time it has been taken by  
a consignor to the railway station at the  
other end. The chief cause of such delay  
is attributed to the deficient number of  
locomotives and goods wagons. But ex-  
perts state that were the sufficient  
number of them the trucks would not be  
strong enough to bear heavy loads. In  
these circumstances the railway authori-  
ties are trying to afford facilities to the  
general public as far as the present con-  
ditions permit and are contemplating to  
run a nightly through goods train be-  
tween Tientsin and Tientsin.

### CASH WITH ORDER.

MISSING: \$5,000 SENT FOR SEED  
POTATIES.

The extensive and general demand for  
seed potatoes has led to the organization  
and carrying through in the North of  
England of a very big operation in-  
volving a sum of about £12,000, says a  
London paper. Some six or seven weeks  
ago a firm was established in a big  
northern city and widely advertised in  
agricultural and other papers its ability  
to supply Scotch seed potatoes at prices  
ranging from £11 to £14 per ton.  
provided all orders were accompanied by  
cash.

As a result orders and money poured  
into the offices. These proceedings  
aroused the attention of an official in the  
Bankruptcy Court, who at once in-  
quired into the matter and ascertained  
the fact that the principal was an undi-  
charged bankrupt.

The man in question appears to have  
suspected that inquiries were being made  
about him, for he disappeared a short  
time ago taking with him, it is alleged,  
all that was available of the money that  
had been sent to the "firm."

In the meantime the Bankruptcy of-  
ficials have taken charge of the firm's  
affairs and money amounting to about  
£5,000, which includes remittances sent  
and money found at the bank. It is  
alleged that the enterprising advertiser  
has taken between £6,000 and £7,000  
away with him.

### NINE DAYS' ADRIFT.

SUFFERING AND DEATH AFTER  
ALNWICK CASTLE OUTRAGE.

One survivor of the Alnwick Castle  
outrage, recently arrived home from Spain, has  
said that after the vessel was torpedoed  
20 people were for nine days in an open  
boat. Nine of them died. One lady was  
so badly bitten that her face was  
mangled.

### OUR AMERICAN ALLY.

#### MR. CHOAETE'S LAST SPEECH.

One of the last speeches made by the  
distinguished American orator, the late  
Mr. Joseph H. Choate, was delivered at  
the great reception given to Marshal  
Joffre and M. Viviani at New York on  
May 10th. We quote it from a New  
York newspaper:

Mr. Choate, who was in splendid  
form, was cheered repeatedly. He  
said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen—  
When Admiral John Paul Jones was  
having that desperate fight with the  
Serapis and the master of his adversary  
called out: "Are you ready to strike  
your colors?" thinking that Jones' ship  
was sinking, his reply was, "Strike my  
colors! Why, I have not yet begun to  
fight!"

"Now, that is the spirit in which it  
seems to me our warlike Allies can  
answer all the meretricious overtures of  
Germany for a peace that is no peace.  
(Applause.) For one, I am most grate-  
ful that our country has entered into  
this great fight for the freedom of the  
world, now that our great President at  
Washington (Applause)—and we all  
support him—has pledged to these  
Allies all our resources, which means all  
of our men, all of our money, all of our  
hearts to stand by them, and if need be  
to die in the last ditch with them.  
Victory, I believe, is assured." (Ap-  
plause.)

"It was said by a famous wit of the  
last generation that good Americans  
when they die go to Paris, but here  
and now today we have hundreds of  
thousands of Americans alive and fit  
for fight who are eager to go to Paris,  
and I, for one, hope the war will soon  
be found for them to go. But I would  
say to the authorities at Washington  
on that and on every other subject  
which pertains to preparation for this  
war, for God's sake, hurry up!"

#### BRINS FLEETERS TO SEAT.

When Mr. Choate uttered that senti-  
ment he brought every one of his  
auditors to his feet as though touched  
by a galvanic current. For thirty  
seconds the cheering resounded and  
the little flags fluttered before the  
one-time Ambassador could proceed.  
Then he continued:

"Why am I so glad that we have  
entered into this war? Why, we were  
spilling for the lack of a fight  
(Laughter) we were absolutely rotting  
with riches, steeped to the lips in  
luxury, abandoned to sports, without  
one thought of the terrible struggles  
that were being made, the frightful  
sacrifices and sufferings that were being  
endured by the British, the French and  
all of the other Allies in fighting our  
battle. (Applause.)"

"That is what we have been doing  
for this last two years and nine months,  
and, for one, I thank God that we are  
ready to join them, and the sooner we  
can get our men over to stand by their  
side the better. I thank you, gentle-  
men, for this very cordial welcome. I  
do not take it for myself, I take it for  
the cause for which I stand for the mo-  
ment before you, and for which I have  
stood for the last two years." (Applause.)

### MR. BALFOUR ON AMERICA'S PART.

#### "IT WILL BE A LONG WAR."

Interviewed in New York on April  
22nd, by the United Press Association,  
Mr. Balfour said:

"Realize, people of America, that you  
are facing a real fight. Prepare for  
great sacrifice,



## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## KING CONSTANTINE ABDICATES.

ATHENS, June 13.

M. Jannet, the Allies' Special Commissioner, had an interview with M. Zaimis, the Greek Premier, and demanded, on behalf of the protecting Powers, the abdication of King Constantine and the designation of a successor other than the Crown Prince.

M. Zaimis replied that he recognized the disinclination of the Powers, whose whole aim was to reconstitute the unity of Greece under the aegis of the Constitution, and promised to convey King Constantine's decision after a meeting of a Council consisting of former Premiers.

LATER.

Allied troops had been placed at the disposal of M. Jannet with orders not to land until King Constantine had announced his decision.

After the meeting of the Council M. Zaimis announced that King Constantine had decided to abdicate. MR. BONAR LAW'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, June 13.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced, amid loud cheers, the abdication of King Constantine in favour of his second son, Prince Alexander, who has taken the oath as King.

Mr. Lynch asked: "What does the Government expect to gain by the abdication of King Constantine when the same abuses are perpetuated under another name?"

Mr. Bonar Law replied that they hoped to gain a restored constitutional government, representative of the whole of Greece.

Mr. Swift McNell protested against King Constantine being allowed to nominate his successor.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that it was wrong to say that King Constantine had nominated his successor.

## THE PREMIER'S NOTE.

ATHENS, June 13.

The Premier's note to M. Jannet states:—

"Your Excellency having demanded the abdication of the King and the designation of his successor, the Premier notifies your Excellency that His Majesty, solicited, as ever, solely for the interests of Greece, has decided to leave the country with the Crown Prince and designate Prince Alexander as his successor."

## THE EX-KING GOING TO SWITZERLAND.

PARIS, June 13.

Ex-King Constantine has indicated his intention of going to Switzerland, via Italy.

## ENTENTE TROOPS LANDED.

PARIS, June 13.

A telegram from Athens states that the troops landed and encamped on the Piræus by agreement between M. Jannet and the Government without incident.

## THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

MADRID, June 13.

The political situation remains critical. Newspapers generally regard the present Ministry as a stop-gap.

Certain mutterings are audible suggestive of a coming storm capable of wrecking some of the existing institutions. Although the military element is at present in the background it keeps up a latent activity.

## THE TROOPS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, June 13.

It is officially stated that the general health of the whole British force in Mesopotamia is satisfactory. There is an ample supply of hospitals and no deficiency in nurses had been reported.

## GENERAL SMUTS.

LONDON, June 13.

The *Manchester Guardian* states that it is probable that General Smuts will join the War Cabinet.

## FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

## "IN FULL COMMUNITY."

PETROGRAD, June 13.

The French reply to the Russian proclamation of April 9, which says that France does not aim at the domination of other nations has been published.

It says that France, relying on the sentiments of her old and loyal ally, rejoices to be in full community with the ideas of the Russian Government and people on the subject of the war. France does not dream of oppressing any people, but she is resolved that the oppression which has so long been weighing on the world shall be destroyed and that the authors of the crimes shall be punished. France is forced to fight for the defence of her liberty and means to secure the release and return of the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine and will fight with the Allies till their territorial rights and independence are restored, full indemnities for the inhuman ravages are paid, and indisputable guarantees against a recurrence of the horrors are obtained.

## THE SPIRIT OF THE RUSSIAN TROOPS.

## STATEMENT BY THE WAR MINISTER.

PETROGRAD, June 13.

M. Kerensky, in an interview on his return from the front, says that the spirit of the troops is generally good, and fraternisation with the enemy has almost been stamped out, while desertions now excite general condemnation among the soldiers, who demand the most severe punishment for deserters. The transport of reinforcements and supplies to the front is proceeding smoothly.

## RUSSIAN REGIMENTS MUTINY.

## THE MUTINY SUPPRESSED.

PETROGRAD, June 13.

Following upon orders for the reorganisation of one of the armies on the Rumanian front, three regiments mutinied and arrested their Colonel and seven officers. One regiment refused to proceed anywhere when surrounded by a Division of Cavalry, two battalions of infantry, a battery of artillery, a squadron of armoured cars and a number of aeroplanes.

As the mutineers were dilatory in handing over the ringleaders, infantry and cavalry entered the village, whereupon the mutineers submitted unconditionally. Four officers who were the ringleaders were rescued with difficulty from the loyal troops and sent to the Headquarters of the Regiment and then marched off to a new sector.

## BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, June 13.

It is announced that imports to the United Kingdom for May increased by £3,827,726 and exports had decreased by £3,587,155, as compared with May last year.

## SOUTH AFRICAN MAIZE.

## IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT ACQUIRES THE SURPLUS CROP.

CAPE TOWN, June 13.

The Imperial Government is taking over the surplus crop of South African maize at 14s. 3d. per bag.

In the Assembly Sir J. W. Smuts said that with a view to assisting the Imperial Government to prosecute the war the Union Government should not insist upon such an extremely good bargain for the South African farmer. He emphasised that it was due to the protection of the British Navy that British ships were able to take away the maize. General Botha declared that the price was not too high. He believed that if the Imperial Government had not stepped in, the farmers would only have received very poor prices from speculators; moreover, the price in England would have been much higher.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 13.

Silver is quoted at 39 1/16. There is practically nothing offering and the market is steady.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, June 13.

The death is announced of Brigadier St. John Fancourt, C.B.

[Brigadier Fancourt was General Officer Commanding in Assam 1894-1901.]

New York, June 13.

The death is announced of Teresa Carreno, the famous pianist.

## A "NAVAL BATTLE."

COPENHAGEN, June 13.

A ship which has arrived on the Arkoe coast of Gothland reports a naval battle near Helsingfors.

## DESTROYER'S ENCOUNTER WITH A SUBMARINE.

LONDON, June 13.

A report this morning of a sea fight is possibly explained by the news of an encounter of a British destroyer with a German submarine, near Christiansia. Some fishermen state that they believe that the submarine was hit.

## ITALY'S SHIPPING RETURNS.

ROME, June 13.

The Italian official shipping returns for the week ending June 10 are as follows:—

Ships arrived ..... 537  
Ships departed ..... 498  
Steamers sunk ..... 5  
Small sailing ships sunk ..... 5

## ITALIANS BOMB DURAZZO.

ROME, June 13.

Numerous Italian aeroplanes successively bombed Durazzo, damaging military and naval works.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## CONTINUED ADVANCE AT MESSINES.

LONDON, June 13.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"We gained further ground to the east, and north-east of Messines, on a front of nearly two miles. We occupied the hamlet of Gapaard, and have also slightly advanced our line astride the Satechez river. There has been considerable enemy artillery activity to the north-east of Gouzeaucourt, to the south and north of the Scarpe, and in the neighbourhood of Lens and Ypres. Our aeroplanes yesterday did some useful work despite the unfavourable weather. One of our machines is missing."

## GERMAN MESSAGE.

LONDON, June 12.

A German official communiqué speaks of British cavalry east of Messines.

## RUSSIAN ACTIVITY.

LONDON, June 12.

A German message says:—"There was lively fighting on the Devina near Hinorgou and Baranovitch, and especially near Brzezany and on the Narajowka."

## THE SITUATION IN GREECE.

ST ASURES TAKEN.

PARIS, June 13.

A message from Athens states that M. Jannet, in a conversation with M. Zaimis, stated that the protecting Powers intended to purchase the Thessalian crops and to equitably distribute them throughout Greece. Events since 1915 had obliged them to demand more complete guarantees for the safety of the Eastern army, and also for the restoration of unity in the Kingdom and the working of the constitution in a true spirit. He also notified the establishment of Allied posts for the control of the Isthmus at Corinth, and the provision of military forces, so to assure the maintenance of order.

## GREEK ACTION.

ATHENS, June 13.

The Government subsequently placed a communiqué explaining that the Powers had no intention of assailing the rights of Greece or the constitutional regime; they only desired Greece to remain strong and independent. The situation is calm.

## FRENCH AND BRITISH TROOPS ENTER THESSALY.

PARIS, June 13.

A message from Athens states that French troops have disembarked at Corinth, and that a French and British column has entered Thessaly.

A French Eastern communiqué states that the troops entrusted with the control of the crops of Thessaly have entered Thessaly without difficulty as far as Elassona.

## ABDICATION OF KING CONSTANTINE.

LONDON, June 13.

The Times states that reports were received in London yesterday to the effect that King Constantine was about to abdicate, if he had not already abdicated, in favour of his son Alexander.

It is believed that this solution will be acceptable to the Entente. It is stated that the Allies have occupied the Isthmus of Corinth unopposed.

King Constantine has abdicated in favour of his son Alexander.

## SOMETHING DEPENDABLE.

DIARRHOEA is always more or less prevalent during the weather. Be prepared for it. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is your sure and dependable friend. It is always ready for sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## INDUSTRIAL UNREST IN GREAT BRITAIN.

## PREMIER'S ADDRESS TO THE ENQUIRY COMMISSIONERS.

LONDON, June 13.

Mr. Lloyd George, at Downing Street, addressing the Commissioners appointed to enquire into industrial unrest, said that the industrial machine had been working at exceptionally high pressure. Five million men, in the prime of life, had been withdrawn from industry, but with diminished numbers it had been necessary to maintain an increased output. Consequently, there had been much overstrain, fatigue, exhaustion and irritation. He did not doubt that the innumerable changes necessary to adapt the peace machine to war exigencies had caused much friction. The marvel is that there had been so little. The results accomplished had been beyond the anticipations of men perfectly acquainted with the industrial possibilities of this country. This had undoubtedly been a great surprise and a disappointment to our enemies.

Nevertheless there had been trouble and friction which the Commissioners would investigate. The murrings and grumblings did not come merely from men interested in promoting disquiet, but from men honestly anxious to help the country with the prosecution of the war. The Government wished the enquiry to be thorough and impartial, and he was sure, from the character of the Commissioners, that that would be the case. The investigation should not be too formal, therefore it was not desirable that the meetings should be public, otherwise witnesses would be disinclined to talk freely. He was anxious that the enquiries should be concluded at the earliest possible moment so that the recommendations for the best way of dealing with the unrest could be made as soon as possible.

There were many suggestions regarding the causes of the unrest, including the hours of labour, the Trade Union regulations, complaints of the actions of employers or foremen, and also their administration of the Munitions Act, dear food and profiteering and the hardships connected with the efforts to maintain the army. All such questions must be thoroughly investigated, but the Government did not propose to await the Report of the Commissioners before dealing with certain things. The Ministry of Munitions was at present engaged upon important negotiations with the Amalgamated Engineers on the subject of the Munitions Act, certain sections of which, perhaps, were not necessary, now that most of the industries of the country were used for Government purposes.

Continuing, Mr. Lloyd George said that they would also certainly not await the Report of the Commissioners before dealing with the high prices of food and the alleged profiteering. The Government had already started a most searching investigation on that subject, and they hoped very shortly to make proposals which would very substantially reduce the cost of some of the necessities of life. It was essential, above all, that the Commission's recommendation should be made at the earliest practicable date—three weeks rather than three months—but at any rate, by the first week in July.

Replying to Mr. Clynes, Mr. Lloyd George said that the Commissioners might enquire into the profiteering and say whether they thought the Government was going far enough. He did not doubt that the Government would announce the result of its enquiries before the Commissioners had completed their investigations.

## OVERWORKED DOCTORS.

Some 6,000 medical men have volunteered for military service since the outbreak of war, said the Acting Registrar of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration, in a Press interview. Consequently, he did not think there would be a very large number of doctors of military age available for service in hospitals abroad.

## FINED FOR FEEDING GERMAN.

Two War Department labourers, employed at the prison of war camp at Park Hill, Aldershot, were fined recently one guinea each for endeavouring to smuggle loaves of bread for certain of the prisoners, who had paid a shilling a loaf.

The "Morning Post" says that Germany is now beginning to understand what is meant by the naval power which she thought to invalidate by the mine and submarine while her own main battle fleet remained in harbour. She has succeeded in arraying against her the five other greatest naval nations of the world—France, America, Russia, Japan and Great Britain. She will learn in due time that in challenging the free nations she sealed her own fate.

The "Daily Chronicle" asks to what is due the increased destruction of submarines. Partly it may be assumed to be the sudden swelling of our anti-submarine force through the addition of the destroyer flotillas of America and Japan.

## BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months mothers should watch for any unusual looseness of the child's bowels. When given prompt attention at this time serious trouble may be avoided. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is your sure and dependable friend. It is always ready for sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## ECONOMY IN THE END.

It costs but a small amount to keep Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always in your medicine chest, and it is economy in the end. It always cures and cures quickly. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## FROM WAR TO PEACE.

## THE REAL GERMAN RIVALRY.

[By KENNETH SNOWDEN.]

A very remarkable shilling pamphlet, going behind the war and beyond it, cuts through a confusion of side issues in which men lose their heads, to state in a plain, hard way the international situation that war disturbs but does not alter. Its title is "The Real German Rivalry" (Fisher Unwin). What it affirms on clear evidence is that the kind of rivalry we have to fear from Germany, even after a war well won, must be as formidable as ever, unless we meet it directly; that there is no way of either barking at or evading it; and that to meet it directly is our only means of finding employment for 7,000,000 workers.

The author is a Yorkshire manufacturer, Sir Swire Smith, who came into Parliament unopposed during the coalition. He writes as a business man addressing business men, and "with no desire to provide material for party cries or platform debate" but, outside business, he has been known for thirty years or more as an ardent educationist. He is, I believe, almost the only surviving member of that Royal Commission on Technical Instruction which in 1881 first visited the Continent, and effectively drew attention to the German bid for commercial supremacy.

WHAT WAS THE SECRET? What is it, then, that made Germany a great competitor, and, incidentally, our largest customer, and that the result of war can't alter? Not tariffs, for her wall of tariffs was not high, not nearly so high as that of France, the United States, Russia, or other countries more backward. Sir Swire Smith is, very well content with our own policy in that matter, which kept us in a position to finance the war as no other country could. The German secret—no secret now—was the immense practical efficiency of German schools and colleges.

Here is one story:—At an exhibition of 1883 visited by the Royal Commission, we saw a small exhibit of electrical appliances by an electrical engineer of the name of Schuckert, who employed 40 men at Nuremberg. In 1906 there was a splendid exhibit by the same man under the name of Schuckert and Co. We saw the works and were profoundly impressed. I had seen no such works in any country. They provided employment for 3,500 men, and we were informed that the orders in hand represented £2,000,000. A large proportion came from England. Schuckert and Co. were able to take contracts for electric lighting installations, electric railways and tramways, on a large scale in all parts of the world; to erect works, and, if necessary, to undertake their entire management. And this was rendered feasible by the fact that an army of young scientists went out annually from the polytechnic schools of Germany, equipped in theory and practice for the complicated work required by this establishment. How is it that we have been outclassed in this great field? The answer is the same as before: The people in this country have been incomparably behind the Germans in technical training, and the business has gone to those who could best do it.

In 1906 I paid another visit to Nuremberg. Schuckert and Co. had doubled their premises, were employing 8,000 men, for whom they had erected almost a new city of model dwellings. They had also entered a combine with Siemens and Co., of Berlin, the amalgamation representing over 40,000 work-people. I asked if they now imported any tools from England. The reply was "Not one." Tasked, "Have you any foremen or specialists from England?" "Not a man." The official who had charge of us smilingly remarked: "We do not need to employ Englishmen now, we have no use for them, but scores of our men go to England to take leading positions in your works." It is rather a leap from 40 men in 1882 to 8,000 in 1906, and the 8,000 but a branch of a combine.

THE RIGHT TO LEARN TO WORK. Sir Swire Smith's experience and that of the other Commissioners who visit to see the best schools they found also the most successful industries, is nowadays equally true of this country. We have followed the German lead in technical education to a very good purpose. His points are only that we have not done enough, that the commercial discussions raised by war fog the issue seriously, and that we have no time to lose.

The plan has been," says the author, "to shut out these goods and let them be made by our own people. The answer is: 'Those people couldn't make them; they didn't know how; they had never learned.' I have sometimes been a banner carrier at the head of a procession. 'We claim the right to work,' and I have longed to vary the inscription. It should read: 'We claim the right to learn to work.' Our first business is to change all this, and to begin at once."

## VALUE OF HUMAN MILK.

OVER 25,000,000 IN YEAR BEFORE THE WAR. "Employment of women away from home," says Sir J. Creighton Brown, is conducive to infant mortality and to the debility of the surviving offspring in later years.

"The best-order of the maternal home," he told the annual meeting of the Hospital Association, "is the best order of the home."

He said that when the war was over, a number of women would continue doing men's work; but he hoped that a large majority of the married women, at any rate, would be content to revert to "true" conditions, and find their true mission in making babies and in rearing them and adorning their homes.

Human milk was priceless, but some value might be formed of its economic value if it regarded it as it was. In the year before the war 83,580 infants were born in England and Wales. The mothers of these infants should have yielded, on an average, two pints of milk a day for a lactation period of nine months, which would amount to 220,945 gallons a day; worth at 2s. 8d. a gallon, £10,970 a day, and £2,937,950 a year.

## ECONOMY IN THE END.

It costs but a small amount to keep Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always in your medicine chest, and it is economy in the end. It always cures and cures quickly. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## CALLICURA.

THE NEW AND CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS. WITHOUT PAIN OR INCONVENIENCE.

## DIRECTIONS.

Apply over the Corn until a thick pellicle or skin formed; and repeat the operation each morning after the bath. It is advisable before the first application, that the Corn be pared; or the foot bathed with soda and water.

Price 60 cents per bottle.

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"Only one can be best!" and the best isn't  
the "just as good" kind, is it?  
The best Roofing is

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because a "Malthoid" experience of over a quarter of a century is found in every yard. Ask our experts, who will instruct or supervise FREE, and whose experience entitles them to your confidence! Use "Malthoid" as they recommend! then tell your friends what you think of it!

WATERPROOF!  
CHEAP!  
CLEAN!  
LIGHT!  
SAFE!  
SNOWPROOF!

## "MALTHOID"

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.  
HONGKONG.

## OUR NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

The following letter recently appeared in the London papers:—

Sir,—To-day we are confronted with a National Debt of 4,000 millions, and if the war lasts another year the nation will be burdened with a 5,000 million debt; the charge for yearly interest alone will be 300 millions.

On April 4, 1916, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in introducing his Budget, stated (Hansard, col. 1053):—"that our total expenditure for this present financial year would be five million pounds per day." He added:—"I confess frankly that I shall be disappointed if serious economies cannot be effected in the course of the year and this large total reduced."

The present expenditure is £7,000,000 per day.

The new national luxury of Government State Departments will, if it continues, another the State; their number grows fast, and the cost comes out of the pockets of the taxpayers.

The above figures are ample proof that our national expenditure is completely out of hand, and it is unnecessary to refer in detail to the waste in administration.

The practical question is: What can the House of Commons do to help the Government to wage this war effectively and meet the difficulties which the war has brought? Ministers in the late and in this Government paid and pay lip-service to economy. In reality few care.

Control over expenditure by the House of Commons has practically gone. The House of Commons at present is helpless.

The Government have decided to rule without the House of Commons. The Treasury has waived its control; most departments are a law unto themselves, and no one interposes to check their expenditure. Several subtle psychological influences which were a check on expenditure in the past have disappeared; for instance, the Government of the day does not require to raise by taxation the necessary revenue; instead, the money is borrowed.

The foundation of the House of Commons is control of expenditure, but the necessary knowledge is deliberately withheld without knowledge control can not be effected.

It is the duty of the House of Commons to control expenditure, but the necessary knowledge is deliberately withheld without knowledge control can not be effected.

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Are we getting value for our colossal expenditure? That is the kernel of the whole position.

Thirty-five members, representative of all parties, including the right and left wing of each party, have tabled a resolution demanding that a Committee of the House be appointed, with power to review all national expenditure/ examine Ministers and officials, and report to the House, and thus to the public. Inquiry after the war is over, and when the money has been spent, will serve little purpose. What is needed is a check to-day to save our resources and enable the nation to stay the course.

Will public opinion support this demand?

Gerrard Stewart.  
Chas. S. Henry.  
F. G. Bantony.  
Percy A. Harris.  
John Grettton.  
Leif Jones.  
Henry Craik.  
George J. Wardle.  
F. W. Goldstone.  
Godfrey P. Collins.

April 18, 1917.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

COMMENDATION.  
P.C. (R.) 204 Lam Kwai Yien is commended by the Captain Superintendent of Police for his courageous action in effecting an arrest at great personal danger.

This is the second time this constable has been commended.

PARADES, CENTRAL, 5.45 P.M.  
Monday, June 18th.—Whole of No. 3 Company.

Tuesday, June 19th.—Recruits of all Companies. Also Ambulance Platoon.

Wednesday, June 20th.—Whole of No. 3 Company.

Thursday, June 21st.—Recruits of all Companies.

Friday, June 22nd.—Whole of No. 3 Company.

Helmet will be worn on all the above parades. Those not yet fitted with same must wear Caps and Cereals. The Chief Inspector (Messrs.) will inspect all Officers and Constables on these parades.

(



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## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

IONIC AND POMPAH VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

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Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at special rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, etc. apply to: P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Office, E. V. D. FARR, Superintendents.



## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

TRANS PACIFIC. "MEXICO MARU" Leaving June 17th. "HAWAII MARU" Leaving July 1st.

FORMOSA LINE:—For Tamsui, Keelung, Amoy and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KALIO MARU" Sunday, 17th June, at Noon.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 21st June, at Noon.

"AMAKUSA MARU" Tuesday, 26th June, at Noon.

Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.

These Formosa Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf, Telephone No. 78 will be first.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE:—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE:—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE:—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE:—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

M. HIGUCHI, Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

## "NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE

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(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMCHE LLOYD")

Joint Service between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

STEAMERS TO SAIL.

"PRINSES JULIANA" 28th June.

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second class passengers.

For further particulars please apply to JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, AGENTS.

## HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS FOR BOSTON &amp; NEW YORK via PORTS and SUEZ and PANAMA CANALS.

With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.

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## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transhipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINE

Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong on or about Connecting at Calcutta with On or about

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## THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Sails on or about

"HONTO MARU" For Moji, Kobe &amp; Yokohama 14th June.

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SHANGHAI YENCHOOW June 17, Daylight

SHANGHAI CHENAN June 19, at 4 p.m.

TIENTSIN KUICHOW June 21, at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

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MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming" &amp; "Tean" Excellent Saloon accommodation and ships. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck, aft on "Taming" and "Tean."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS &amp; CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenai," "Yingchow," "Shantung," "Sinkiang" and "Sunning" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW ENANG FRIDAY, June 15, Daylight

HAIPHONG TAKSANG FRIDAY, June 15, at 7 a.m.

SHANGHAI YUSANG SATURDAY, June 16, Daylight

MANILA YUESANG SATURDAY, June 16, at 3 p.m.

SANDAKAN LAUSANG SATURDAY, June 23, at Noon

MANILA LOONGSANG SATURDAY, June 23, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SEANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

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Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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## VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

The latest discovery of modern times, it is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. Sleeplessness, indigestion, defective circulation, nervous depression, loss of vitality, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, want of confidence, general debility, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, loss of vitality, nervous depression, restlessness, that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysterical attacks, bearing down sensations, wasting diseases, consumption, night sweats, sandy, high-colored water, etc., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve weakness and exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health and dependency by which we are surrounded on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, revives all weakening, wasting diseases, restores the failing energies, and restores new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, used up and exhausted.

—VETARZO Blood Medicine. See next insertion for fuller particulars. Send stamped addressed envelope for free Booklet, or P.O. 22 for Trial Bottle of either remedy to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL GATE, LONDON. Unprincipled vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp. Sold by BOOTS' CHEMISTS.

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

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(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMERS CAPTAINS LEAVING

HAIPHONG Capt. J. W. Evans FRIDAY, 15th June at 12 Noon

HAITAN Capt. A. E. Hodgins FRIDAY, 22nd June at 12 Noon

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Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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DOUGLAS LIPRAIK &amp; Co.,

General Managers.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

## THE FRANK WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship *Banchoke Maru*, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 15th June, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goodland &amp; Douglas on 15th June, 1917, at 9.30 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, June 9, 1917. 1881

## KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship "VAN WAERWYCK"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 15th of June, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th of June, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Agents.

Hongkong, June 11, 1917. 1883

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## S.S. "ECUADOR"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, June 18th, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns at 10 a.m. Goods remaining undelivered after 10th, 1917 will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

R. C. MORTON,

General Agent.

Hongkong, June 12, 1917. 1884

## AGENTS.

LONDON—WILLIAM SLATER, 42 Great Russell Street, W.C.1. F. L. L. 11 &amp; 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.3. T. B. BROWN &amp; Co., Ltd., 163 Queen's Road, Victoria St., CLARE, Box 8, PLATT, 85 Gracechurch St., E.C.3. G. S. S. &amp; Co., Ltd., 30 Cornhill, GOREN &amp; GOREN, 15 St. Bride St., E.C.4. ROBERT WATSON, 100 Fleet Street, C. MITCHELL &amp; Co., 100 Fleet Street, H. BROWN, 100 Fleet Street, D. J. KETTER &amp; Co., 3, Whitehall St., E.C.4. MATTHEW &amp; CROWTHER, Ltd., 10, 11, 12, New Bridge St., E.C.4.

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SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally—BROWN &amp; BROWN, San Francisco.

FOUCHOW—BROOKLYN &amp; Co.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND—GOSKIN &amp; JORDAN, Melbourne and Sydney.

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CANTON—PARKER &amp; Co.

THE CHINA MAIL LTD.

Wynyard Street, Hongkong.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, the INLAND SEA, JAPAN &amp; HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer Tons &amp; Speed Leave Hongkong.

SHINYO MARU 22,000-21 knots Fri., 22nd June.

PERSIA MARU 9,000-14 knots Tues., 3rd July.

KOREA MARU 18,000-18 knots Tues., 17th July.

SIBERIA MARU 18,000-18 knots Fri., 27th July.

TENYO MARU 22,000-21 knots Fri., 10th August.

NIPPON MARU 11,000-15 knots Sat., 25th August.

First Class to London G\$348. (471-10.0) Return G\$608. (2199)

"San Francisco G\$250. G\$437.50.

SPECIAL RATES given to Naval and Military, Civil Servants, Missionaries, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD tickets issued in connection with all the principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

## SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For Japan Ports, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Callao, Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires, etc.

Steamer Tons &amp; Speed Sailing.

For full particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to

T. DAIGO AGENT.

Telephone Nos. 2374 &amp; 2375. KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMERS Displacement Sailing Dates.

VICTORIA, B.C. &amp; SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU &amp; YOKOHAMA

"SHIMIZU MARU" WEDNESDAY, 20th June at Noon.

"INABA MARU" MONDAY, 16th July, at Noon.

"NAGASAKI MARU" FRIDAY, 15th June at 5 p.m.

"SUWA MARU" TUESDAY, 19th June at 11 a.m.

"ATSUTA MARU" MONDAY, 2nd July at 11 a.m.

"HITACHI MARU" WEDNESDAY, 18th July at 11 a.m.

"KIRIN MARU" FRIDAY, 15th June.

"BOMBAY MARU" SATURDAY, 23rd June.

SHANGHAI AND KOBE

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN AND MADEIRA

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG &amp; BANGGON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA AND COLOMBO

[Wireless Telegraphy]

FOR DATES OF DEPARTURE

APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S

OFFICE.

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON

For dates of departure and further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

E. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 274 &amp; 275

## EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

## via PANAMA CANAL.

## (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON

For dates of departure and further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

E. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 274 &amp; 275







## WAR OFFICE AND THE "NATION"

LORD GREVE SAYS A BLUNDER HAS BEEN MADE.

Lord Derby, replying in the House of Lords to Earl Russell, who asked on what grounds the Government prohibited the circulation of the "Nation," said that the "Nation" has contended that the Allies could never win the war, and that therefore it was a crime to go on fighting.

In order to prove that, said Lord Derby, it was necessary to disprove the work of the British Army and the skill of the enemy. As early as March 12, Sir Douglas Haig called the attention of the War Office to the effect which these articles were having on the British troops. The Germans had circulated copies among their men.

Lord Derby added that no newspaper, no matter to whom it belonged, would be spared if it should persist in acting the same way as the "Nation."

Lord Greve said that, while he did not agree with the articles in the "Nation," he regarded the reply as being unsatisfactory. He felt that the War Office had regarded the question from a military point of view, and having regard to all the circumstances, he thought that a blunder had been made, and he hoped the prohibition would soon be rescinded.

Lord Greve said that he did not permit for one minute that he had made a mistake, and if he had the same decision to take 20 times again he would do exactly the same.

## TO LET

## TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation.  
Apply to  
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,  
1 Des Voeux Road.  
Hongkong, March 15, 1917. 1577

## TO LET.

WELL appointed and comfortable European House Nos. 17 and 19 KENNEDY ROAD. With electric lights already installed.  
Apply to  
YOUNG HEE,  
10 Des Voeux Road Central,  
Tel. Nos. 906 and 501.  
Hongkong, May 18, 1917. 1508

## TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road. OFFICES in King and York Buildings. HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.  
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.  
HOUSES on Shumway, Canton.  
HOUSES TO LET. Wong-nei-chong Road.  
Apply to  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AGENCY Co., Ltd.,  
100, Queen's Road, Central.

## TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, two very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel. Recently reconstructed.  
For rent and other particulars, apply to  
THE MANAGER,  
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.,  
40, Connaught Road Central.  
Tel. Nos. 1578 and 1579.

## TO LET.

FOUR ROOMED FLAT, in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
Apply to  
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,  
Alexandra Buildings,  
or THE KOWLOON DISPENSARY,  
Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1527

## TO LET.

FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.  
A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.  
A FURNISHED HOUSE in Lochiel Terrace, from 1st July next.  
TO LET OR FOR SALE.  
Kowloon Marine Lot 48 with wharf area 84,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.  
Apply to  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,  
Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, June 6, 1917. 1578

## Temperature.

Hongkong, June 14, 1917.  
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